

Fig. S1. Regulatory T cells can be acutely depleted in *Foxp3^{DTR}* mice using two consecutive diphtheria toxin treatments. Wild type (WT/RSV) or Treg-depleted (DTR/DT/RSV) mice were infected with RSV and diphtheria toxin was administered to *Foxp3^{DTR}* mice twice intraperitoneally to deplete Treg cells. Uninfected wild type (WT) or Treg-depleted (DTR/DT) mice were included as controls. A) Representative FACS plots show the percentage of *Foxp3⁺* *CD4⁺* T cells in the lungs of WT or DTR mice on day 4 post-infection. B) The frequency and C) the total numbers of *Foxp3⁺* Treg cells in the airways (BAL) and lungs on Days 4, 8 and 14 post-infection. Data are representative of three independent experiments. * $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$.

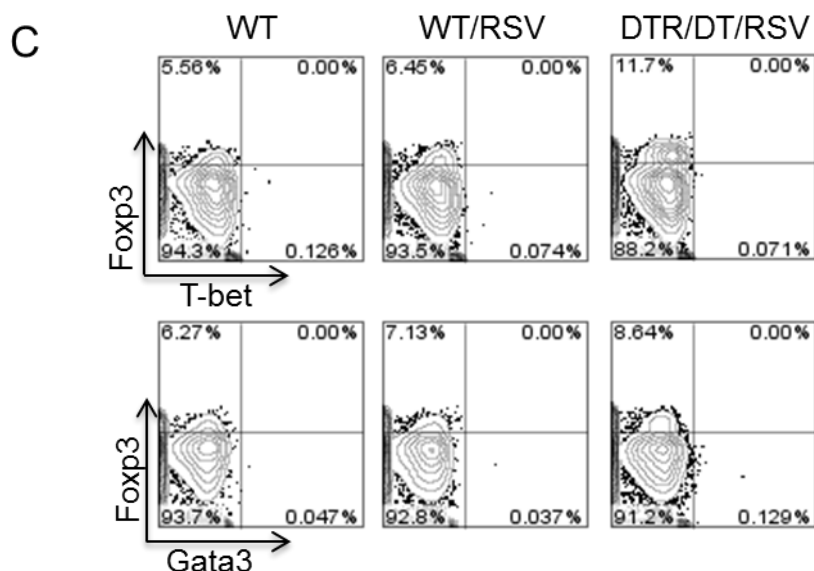
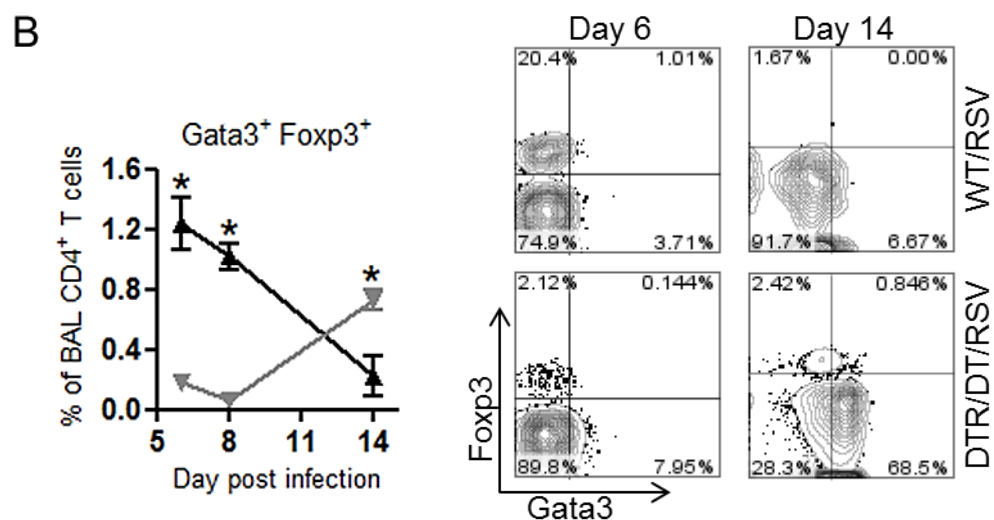
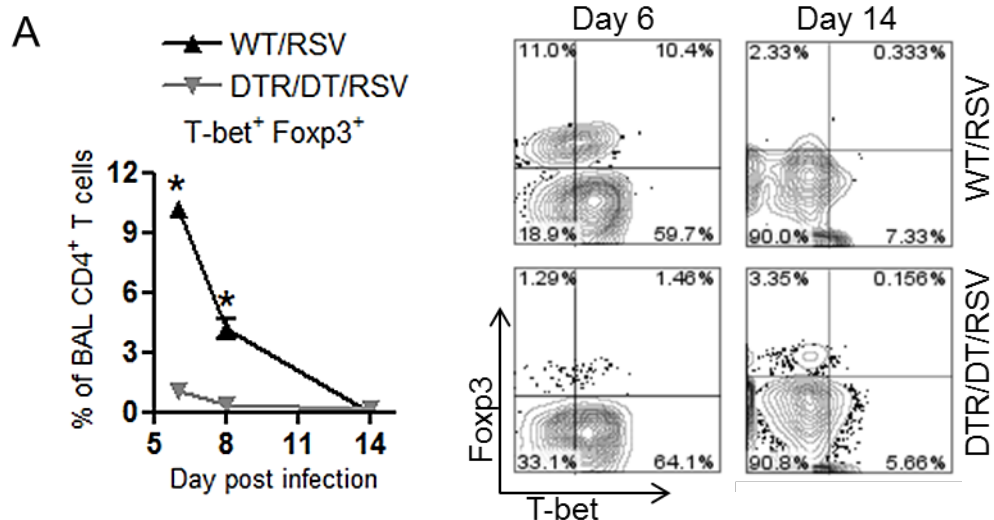


Fig. S2. Expansion of Th2-type regulatory T cells in the inflamed airways of Treg-depleted mice following RSV infection. Wild type (WT/RSV) or Treg-depleted (DTR/DT/RSV) mice were infected with RSV and CD4⁺ T cells were examined in the tissues using flow cytometry. The frequency of Foxp3⁺ Treg cells expressing the transcription factors A) T-bet and B) Gata3 are shown for day 6, 8 and 14 along with representative FACS plots of CD4⁺ T cells in the BAL on day 6 and 14 post infection. C) Representative FACS plots showing expression of Foxp3, T-bet and Gata3 on CD4⁺ T cells in the lung on day 14 post infection. Data are representative of two independent experiments (n=3-4 mice per group). * p<0.05, ** p<0.01.